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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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MAR 20 1959
WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

Soviet Premier Khrushchev in E. Germany, pledged separate USSR-E. German peace treaty unless West agreed to Soviet proposals.

Iraq crushed pro-West revolt vs. leftist Kassem regime.

U.S. signed bilateral defense pacts with Pakistan, Turkey, Iran; Iran rejected Soviet pact.

Khrushchev & UAR Pres. Nasser ended apparent rift.

United States

Mandatory oil import curbs replaced voluntary program.

Senate voted Hawaiian statehood.

WORLD AFFAIRS

GERMANY

Khrushchev in E. Germany. Soviet Premier Khrushchev visited East Germany Mar. 4-11 and made clear that the USSR would sign a separate World War II peace treaty with the East German Communist regime if the Western powers refused to accept Soviet proposals for settling the current crisis over Germany & Berlin.

Khrushchev, ostensibly in East Germany to visit the Leipzig industrial fair, met with East German CP First Secy. Ulbricht & Premier Grotewohl in East Berlin Mar. 7-11 to plan joint pressure on the West.

Elements of the Soviet position on Germany were outlined by Khrushchev in the following manner:

● Arriving in Leipzig Mar. 4, Khrushchev denounced Western "hotheads" for their rejection of Soviet proposals on Germany as "something impossible." "What do we propose?" he asked. "After 14 years we propose a peace treaty for Germany & the elimination of the boiling kettle of Berlin." Khrushchev, acknowledging that Western nations were refusing to sign a German treaty, warned that "if the Bonn republic does not want to sign, there will be a treaty for the [East] German Dem. Republic alone."

● Khrushchev indicated Mar. 6 that the USSR might delay its May 27 deadline for turning its Berlin & German occupation functions over to the East German Govt. He said the USSR was "not trying to carry out an ultimatum. . . . If we negotiate reasonably, let it [the deadline] be May 27 or June 27 or on into July." But he warned that with "the signing of a peace treaty, it [the Berlin question] will be solved," "the control functions of the occupation will be given" to East Germany, "and it will have all the rights of a free sovereign state." Khrushchev had assured a Leipzig fair audience earlier Mar. 6 that "there will be no war" over Germany.

● Addressing an All-German Workers conference of East & West German leftists in Leipzig Mar. 7, Khrushchev warned that East Germany was "the workers' state" and that the USSR would "never allow" it "to be liquidated by capitalism through unification." "Communism," he declared, "will triumph in Germany as it will in the whole world." "If there is a new war . . . it will end with the downfall of capitalism." Khrushchev ended his Leipzig visit Mar. 7 & drove to East Berlin, where he told a Stalinallee rally that "we await the answer from the other side."

● Khrushchev advanced suggestions Mar. 9 for forming a new Allied or neutral garrison in West Berlin should it become a free city. Addressing an East Berlin rally, he said, "We would not mind even if [U.S.], British, French & Soviet troops or some neutral countries maintained minimum forces in West Berlin." Khrushchev's free city proposals were supported by Ulbricht who urged "formation of a permanent international commission to observe the maintenance of the [Berlin] guarantees."

(Khrushchev conferred in East Berlin Mar. 9 with Erich Ollenhauer, West German Social Democratic Party leader, but he apparently failed to win SDP support for the Soviet proposals. West Berlin Mayor Willi Brandt had been invited to meet with Khrushchev but had declined Mar. 9 on orders of the West Berlin Parlt. Brandt Mar. 10 rejected as "unacceptable" Khrushchev's proposal for an "extension of Soviet occupation to West Berlin" under the guise of creating a new 4-power garrison in the Western sector of the city.)

Peace Treaty Demanded. A Soviet-East German communiqué issued Mar. 11 after Khrushchev & East German leaders had conferred Mar. 10 pledged joint action to conclude a German peace treaty & liquidate the Berlin occupation "as soon as possible."

The communiqué charged that delays in signing a German peace treaty had been "exploited by the Western powers to widen the division of Germany" and to bring West Germany into NATO. It warned that West Germany's "remilitarization" had been accompanied "by . . . constantly increasing preparations for an atomic war." It made clear that the West would bear "the whole responsibility" if war resulted from its rejection of Soviet proposals. It renewed pledges for guaranteeing "the independence of the free city of West Berlin & nonintervention in its internal affairs" and appealed for an East-West summit conference with East & West German participation to settle the entire German problem.

(Soviet notes to East Germany, Poland & Czechoslovakia Mar. 3 had expressed skepticism of the West's proposals for foreign minister talks on Germany but agreed to join such talks if the West persisted in its refusal to hold East-West summit meetings on the problem.) [See pp. 65B1, 57C2, 49B1]

(Polish CP First Secy. Gomulka told the opening session of a Polish CP Congress in Warsaw Mar. 10 that, if necessary, Poland would sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany to protect its post-war accession of former German territory east of the Oder-Neisse line. Gomulka said Western "cold war" policy had been "bankrupted" by "the fact that Soviet intercontinental missiles can reach every point on the globe.") [See p. 36C2]

(Marshal Peng Teh-huai, Red Chinese deputy premier & defense minister, told a Peiping reception Mar. 1 that China would regard any attack on East Germany as an "attack on the whole Socialist camp" & would give East Germany "all-out support.")

●

MIDDLE EAST

Iraqi Rebellion

Anti-Red Coup Launched. Iraqi army forces commanded by Col. Abdel Wahab Shawaf rebelled Mar. 8 against the leftist regime of Premier Abdul Karim Kassem. The revolt, centered in the northern Iraqi city of Mosul, reportedly was crushed Mar. 9 by army forces loyal to Kassem.

The rebellion began Mar. 8 with a rebel proclamation via Mosul radio of a new Iraqi government dedicated to the overthrow of the Kassem regime. The rebels, led by Col. Shawaf's 5th Brigade in Mosul, claimed the support of Brig. Nadhim Kamel Tabakchali, commander of 2d Division troops controlling Kirkuk & other northern Iraqi cities. They called on all other Iraqi army commanders to join the revolt and begin a march on Baghdad, 225 miles south of Mosul.

Shawaf said in a Mar. 8 broadcast that an Iraqi "free officers" group had organized the revolt to "free the fatherland from enslavement & tyranny." He charged that the Kassem regime had turned Iraq toward communism, had curtailed Iraqi liberties & humiliated Army officers, had permitted the press & radio to "wage an

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REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

aggressive war" against the United Arab Republic, had turned against the goal of Arab solidarity and was establishing a "plebian dictatorship" in Iraq.

(Shawaf & Tabakchali were regarded as pro-Western professional officers embittered by Communist penetration of the Kassem regime & Iraqi army. Shawaf, a brother of Health Min. Mohammed Shawaf, was a classmate of Col. Abdel Salam Arif, condemned co-leader with Kassem of the 1958 Iraqi revolution, and was a member of the group responsible for the 1958 coup. Tabakchali, whose command covered all northern Iraq, was connected with Arif but had played no active role in the 1958 revolt.)

The rebel regime's Mosul radio assured foreign oil firms that oil operations, centered in the section of northern Iraq claimed by the rebels, would not be hampered. But oil firms were told to halt royalty payments to Baghdad. The rebels pledged to uphold the UN Charter & Iraq's other foreign commitments and offered "friendship to the [U.S.] & Britain, based on mutual respect."

Kassem Forces Crush Revolt. The Iraqi Govt. announced in Baghdad Mar. 9 that the "attempted mutiny" led by Shawaf had been "ended" and that loyal army forces were in control of the Mosul area.

An appeal broadcast Mar. 8 by Kassem had called on members of the leftist paramilitary Popular Resistance Forces to help suppress the revolt. Kassem, who charged Shawaf with "cooperating with a foreigner against the nation's interest & plotting against the republic," dismissed him and named Col. Yunes Mohammed el-Taher as 5th Brigade commander. Kassem put a price of 10,000 Iraqi dinars ($28,000) on Shawaf's head & alerted border guards to stop Shawaf from fleeing to asylum in Syria.

Baghdad broadcasts reported Mar. 9 that Iraqi Air Force planes had bombed rebel hq. in Mosul & put rebel leaders to flight. Maj. Salim Fakhri, Kassem's aide, told newsmen Mar. 9 that Shawaf had been killed by his own men. Mosul radio acknowledged the bombing Mar. 9 but said Shawaf was alive and had defeated a "small force" sent against the rebels by Kassem. But the rebel radio, said to be a mobile army transmitter, stopped broadcasting Mar. 9, indicating that the revolt had ended.

Syrian Bombing Reported. Iraqi military planes were reported Mar. 10 to have bombed & strafed the village of Hamoudiya, in the Tel Kotchek area of Syria, 3 miles from the Syrian-Iraqi frontier. No casualties were reported from the attack, which was believed to be directed against Iraqi rebels retreating toward the Syrian border.

Leading officials of the UAR Embassy in Baghdad were declared persona non grata by Iraq Mar. 9 & were expelled to Syria the next day. Ousted were Mohammed el-Masri, counselor, & Brig. Abdul Negid Farid, military attaché. UAR Amb.-to-Iraq Sayed Fahmi was vacationing in Cairo when the expulsions were ordered. [See pp. 42C1, 19G2, 2E3; Vol. XVIII, 406B1, 363B1]

Foreign Pacts Said Ended. Iraqi refusal to honor its non-Arab military alliances, particularly the Baghdad (METO) Pact, was indicated by Kassem Feb. 11. Addressing Iraqi editors in Baghdad, Kassem said Iraq was "out of all foreign alliances" but would honor its pledges to aid any Arab state against outside attack. Kassem declined to tell whether Iraq formally would renounce its METO commitment but said METO had been reduced "to less than a shadow." He said Iraq had received enough arms to defend itself and to supply Algerian rebels with "one or 2" plane-loads of arms every week. [See p. 42C2]

●

U.S. in Bilateral METO Pacts. Separate bilateral defense agreements were signed by the U.S. Mar. 5 with Turkey, Pakistan & Iran.

The accords, signed in Ankara by U.S. Amb.-to-Turkey Fletcher Warren, Turkish Foreign Min. Fatin Rustu Zorlu, Pakistani Amb. Seyad Mohammed Hasan & Iranian Amb. Hassan Arfa, were designed to fulfill U.S. pledges to aid Baghdad (METO) Pact nations against aggression without committing the U.S. to full METO membership.

The agreements, described by observers as an extension of the Eisenhower Doctrine to the 3 signatories, provided that the U.S. would "take such appropriate action, including the use of armed forces, as may be mutually agreed upon" in the event of aggression against Pakistan, Turkey or Iran. The pacts, designed to counter Soviet military moves southward, apparently were not limited to action against Communist aggression.

Warren told newsmen Mar. 5 that the accords were a reaffirmation of U.S. "support for the collective defense efforts of the 3 other signatories as well as for joint plans & projects for economic development." He said they "demonstrate[d] U.S. support for the territorial integrity & the political independence of Turkey, Iran & Pakistan." The U.S.-Iranian agreement was approved overwhelmingly Mar. 8 by the Iranian Majlis (lower house of Parliament). [See p. 26G2, A3; Vol. XVIII, 406E1, 363D1, 242C1]

Iran-USSR Rift. The U.S.-Turkish-Pakistani-Iranian defense agreements were signed after heavy Soviet pressure on Iran to reject the U.S. alliance.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry statement disclosed Feb. 12 that Soviet-Iranian talks on proposed nonaggression & economic-aid pacts had been broken off due to Iran's insistence on entering the new defense agreement with the U.S. The USSR warned Iran that the breakdown of negotiations left in effect the 1921 Soviet-Iranian treaty under which the USSR could move troops into Iran if forces of a 3d country entered Iran & were considered to threaten the USSR's southern frontiers. The USSR charged that Shah Pahlevi, "under [U.S.] pressure," had followed "a double-dealing & false policy against the Soviet Union" and had forced Iran to join "the ranks of enemies" of the USSR.

(The Soviet-Iranian talks on a nonaggression pact had been begun in Teheran Jan. 29 by Deputy Foreign Min. Vladimir S. Semyonov & Aleksei P. Pavlov of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Near East Division. The Soviet officials ended negotiations & returned to Moscow Feb. 11.)

Iran's rejection of the Soviet nonaggression pact came after Pres. Eisenhower, British Prime Min. Macmillan, Turkish Pres. Celal Bayar & Pakistani Pres. Mohammed Ayub Khan had written the shah Feb. 6 to urge him to accept the U.S.-Iranian bilateral defense agreement. Iran's delay in signing the U.S. accord & Pahlevi's initial encouragement of the Soviet delegates were traced to Iranian demands that the U.S. equip 2 additional Iranian divisions & increase its economic aid. These demands reportedly were refused by State Secy. Dulles as beyond the scope of executive agreements for defense authorized by the Eisenhower Doctrine.

Soviet Amb.-to-Iran Nikolai M. Pegov warned Feb. 22 that Iran "definitely will become our enemy" if it signed the U.S. alliance. He charged that "Iran treated us as if we were Luxembourg" when it broke off talks on the proposed Soviet nonaggression pact, despite Soviet agreement "to let her stay in the Baghdad Pact." Pegov's warning followed Pahlevi's assurance to Iranian Parlt. members Feb. 21 that Iran "definitely" would sign the U.S. agreement. An Iranian note to the USSR protested Feb. 23 against personal attacks on the shah contained in Soviet propaganda broadcasts opposing the Iranian regime & the Western defense accord.

Formal Iranian renunciation of articles of the 1921 treaty giving Soviet troops the right to enter Iran was announced Mar. 2 by Deputy Foreign Min. Javat Sadr. Iran declared that the troop rights, originally intended to safeguard the USSR against invasion by White supporters of the Czarist regime, were inapplicable under current conditions. The troop agreement was contained in articles 5 & 6 of the 1921 treaty, automatically renewed each year until denounced by either party on 6 months' notice.

USSR Vs. Jewish Emigration. Reports that the USSR might let some of its 3 million Jews emigrate to Israel were rejected as "provocative fabrications" Feb. 21 by the Soviet Govt. newspaper Izvestia. The Moscow newspaper said mass emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel would increase Israel's military potential against the Arab states & would not be tolerated by the USSR. Izvestia chided the Arab press for aiding the

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spread of the reports, which, it charged, were fomented by the West "to sow seeds of mistrust" between the USSR & the Arab states. It said Soviet Jews regarded Zionism as a "reactionary movement" & would not be permitted to participate in a forthcoming World Zionist Congress in Stockholm.

A Rumanian Govt. statement issued via the official Agerpress news agency Feb. 25 charged that Israel & "imperialist circles" had used the emigration of Rumanian Jews to Israel to harm Rumanian-Arab relations. It denied the "crude invention" that there was a "mass migration of Jews from Eastern Europe to Israel" but said Rumania would continue to permit Jews to rejoin relatives in Israel "on humanitarian grounds." (The Rumanian Foreign Ministry ordered the expulsion Mar. 8 of Amnon Keren, Israeli Legation attaché in Bucharest.)

An airlift of Israeli El Al planes was begun Feb. 25 between Lydda, Israel & Vienna to handle increased numbers of Jewish emigrants from Rumania. An estimated 1,000 Rumanian Jews were reaching Israel weekly by ship. 15,000 to 20,000 Rumanian Jews were said to have reached Israel via Vienna since Sept. 1958, and an additional 80,000 were expected to emigrate during 1959.

The Arab League Council met in Cairo Mar. 9 & adopted a resolution warning Hungary, Poland & Rumania that continued Jewish emigration to Israel was aiding "aggression on the Arab States." The UAR informally had expressed concern to Rumania Feb. 24 about the Jewish emigration.

Israeli Prime Min. Ben-Gurion denied Feb. 20 that the influx of East European Jews would force Israel to expand its frontiers. Ben-Gurion told newsmen that even if Soviet Jews were permitted to join the migration, "we can absorb them." He said "another 40% of our land can be cultivated, and there are unlimited possibilities for new industry." Ben-Gurion, who renewed appeals for peace talks with "the strongest Arab country, Egypt," conceded, however, that it was unlikely the USSR would end its ban on Jewish emigration.

(Ben-Gurion, in a message to American Jewish leaders, asserted Mar. 6 that it was the "joint responsibility" of U.S. Jews & Israelis to support an Israeli economic program "necessary to receive hundreds of thousands of immigrants." An Israel Bond Org. conference in Miami Beach, Fla. voted Mar. 8 to float a new $300 million bond issue to finance the integration of 500,000 new immigrants to Israel in 5 years. Israeli purchase taxes & customs levies were raised 10% to 15% Feb. 24 to raise £75 million Israeli [$42 million] to aid immigrants.) [See pp. 39C-D2, 18A1, 14D2, 5C-D2]

Nasser-Khrushchev Pledges. UAR Pres. Nasser disclosed Feb. 21 that he & Soviet Premier Khrushchev had exchanged pledges of renewed Soviet-UAR goodwill & cooperation.

Nasser, addressing a Cairo rally marking the UAR's first anniversary, said he had written to Khrushchev to ask about "the future intentions of the Soviet Union" toward the UAR after Khrushchev had rebuked the UAR for suppressing domestic Communists. Nasser said Khrushchev had replied Feb. 20 that the UAR's handling of Egyptian & Syrian Communists was "a matter of internal policy which concerned the [UAR] alone." Denouncing imperialist "rumors that the Soviet Union wanted to have me killed because I stood in the way of its alleged desire to expand," Nasser said Khrushchev had assured him "the Soviet Union would continue to support" the UAR. [See p. 35D1, 26C3, 2D2]

(Lebanese supporters of Nasser rioted & wrecked streetcars in Beirut Feb. 22 during a rally celebrating the UAR's anniversary. 2 Lebanese were reported killed & 10 wounded Feb. 27 in renewed Beirut clashes between pro-UAR Arabs & Christian supporters of ex-Pres. Camille Chamoun.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 431E2]

Sudan Shift. Lt. Gen. Ibrahim Abboud, Sudanese premier since his Nov. 17, 1958 coup against the government of Abdullah Khallil, assumed full power Mar. 4 after apparently forcing the resignation of his 12 associates on the ruling Supreme Council of the Armed Forces. The resignations were said to have been forced by pro-UAR officers opposed to Maj. Gen. Ahmed Abdel Wahab, pro-Western aide of Gen. Abboud & a council member. Wahab was retained on a new Supreme Council named Mar. 5 to include Brig. Abdul Rahim Shenan, believed to have led the move against the old council.

Other members of the new Supreme Council: Premier Abboud (president), Maj. Gen. Mohammed Talaat Farid, Brig. Ahmed Abdullah Pamed, Brig. Ahmed Redha Farid, Brig. Miralai Hassan Beshir, Brig. Mohammed Ahmed Irwa & Brig. Ahmed Magdoub Bahari, & 2 new members, Brig. Makboul el-Amin Haj & Brig. Moheidin Ahmed Abdullah.

A Sudanese cabinet shift announced Mar. 9 replaced Wahab as interior & local government minister with Shenan & Bahari, respectively, in the local government & interior posts. Abdullah became communications minister, and el-Amin Haj was named a state minister. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 406A3, 386G3, 373E2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Oil Imports Curbed. Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 10 imposed mandatory curbs on all petroleum imports. He said the switch from voluntary controls had been made necessary by "the actions of some" members of the industry in ignoring government requests that imports be limited "to a level that does not threaten to impair security." He commended "the great majority of the industry" for "willingness . . . to cooperate."

Mr. Eisenhower's order barred the import of crude oil & unfinished petroleum products except under license from the Interior Secretary beginning Mar. 11 and barred unlicensed import of gasoline, other finished petroleum products & residual oil (for fuel) beginning Apr. 1. The President said that if oil prices rose, the Civil & Defense Mobilization director would "determine whether such increases are necessary to accomplish the national security objectives" of his order.

Mr. Eisenhower said mandatory curbs would "help prevent severe dislocations in our own country as well as in oil industries elsewhere." He said the controls "will be flexibly administered" to share "our large & growing market on an equitable basis with other producing areas" and to avoid "disruption of normal patterns of international trade." He reported that "informal conversations with Canada & Venezuela looking toward a coordinated approach to the problem of oil as it relates to [hemisphere defense] . . . have already begun."

Canadian Trade Min. Gordon Churchill told reporters in Ottawa Mar. 10 that he "regret[ted]" that the U.S. had not "accede[d] to Canada's request to exclude our country" from the curbs. He said Canada's oil was "important to both countries" for "continental defense." Canadian Foreign Secy. Sidney Smith told the Canadian House of Commons Mar. 3 that a note protesting the impending mandatory curbs had been sent to Washington Feb. 19. [See pp. 5A1, 13G3]

Capt. Matthew V. Carson, on loan by the Navy to the Interior Department to administer the control program, was unable to tell reporters Mar. 10 why residual oil imports were curbed as a threat to security at a time when there was a shortage of the fuel. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 418A-B1, 309B-C2, 276B3, 173C2, 112F1]

CONGRESS

Hawaii Statehood Voted. A bill (S50) to admit Hawaii to statehood was passed by 76-15 Senate vote and sent to the House Mar. 11. The vote:

76 for passage: 46 D.—Anderson (N.M.), Bartlett (Alaska), Bible (Nev.), Byrd (W.Va.), Cannon (Nev.), Carroll (Colo.), Chavez (N.M.), Church (Ida.), Clark (Pa.), Dodd (Conn.), Douglas (Ill.), Engle (Calif.), Ervin (N.C.), Frear (Del.), Green (R.I.), Gruening (Alaska), Hart (Mich.), Hartke (Ind.), Hayden (Ariz.), Holland (Fla.), Jackson (Wash.), Johnson (Tex.), Jordan (N.C.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Kennedy (Mass.), Kerr (Okla.), Lausche (O.), Long (La.), Magnuson (Wash.), Mansfield (Mont.), McCarthy (Minn.), McGee (Wyo.), McNamara (Mich.), Monroney (Okla.), Morse (Ore.), Moss (Utah), Murray (Mont.), Muskie (Me.), Neuberger (Ore.), Pastore (R.I.), Proxmire (Wis.), Randolph (W. Va.), Symington (Mo.), Williams (N.J.), Yarborough (Tex.), Young (O.). **30 R.**—Allott (Colo.), Beall (Md.), Bennett (Utah), Bridges (N.H.), Bush (Conn.), Capehart (Ind.), Carlson (Kan.), Case (N.J.), Case (S.D.), Cooper (Ky.), Cotton (N.H.), Dirksen (Ill.), Dworshak (Ida.), Goldwater (Ariz.), Hickenlooper (Ia.), Hruska (Neb.), Javits (N.Y.), Keating (N.Y.), Kuchel (Calif.), Langer (N.D.), Morton (Ky.), Mundt (S.D.), Prouty (Vt.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Schoeppel (Kan.), Scott (Pa.), Smith (Me.), Wiley (Wis.), Williams (Del.), Young (N.D.).

15 vs. passage: 14 D.—Byrd (Va.), Eastland (Miss.), Ellender (La.), Fulbright (Ark.), Hill (Ala.), Johnston (S.C.), McClellan (Ark.), Robertson (Va.), Russell (Ga.), Smathers (Fla.), Sparkman (Ala.), Stennis (Miss.), Talmadge (Ga.), Thurmond (S.C.). **1 R.**—Butler (Md.).

Not voting or paired but announced as for passage: Democrats—Gore (Tenn.), Hennings (Mo.), Humphrey (Minn.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.). Republicans—Aiken (Vt.), Martin (Ia.), Curtis (Neb.).

The bill provided that after the President approved the measure, he was to notify the Hawaiian governor, who was to issue a proclamation for the election of 2 Senators, one Representative, a governor & other officials. Hawaiians simultaneously would vote on whether to approve the conditions of statehood. The new state would keep title to territorial lands for the benefit of native-born Hawaiians, but the federal government would retain control of lands needed for defense and would have 5 years to take title to other lands it needed. [See p. 44F1]

LABOR

San Juan Meeting. The AFL-CIO Executive Council, holding its winter meeting in San Juan, P.R. Feb. 16-24, voted Feb. 20 to delay action against Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the 800,000-member Carpenters Bro'hood. Hutcheson had absented himself from the past 5 council meetings and thereby had avoided having to explain to the council his indictment in Indiana's land scandals & his refusal to answer questions before 2 Senate committees. James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers, abstained from voting. He said he had proposed suspending Hutcheson as an AFL-CIO vice president & council member until he appeared before the council with an explanation of his conduct. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had brought to the meeting a letter in which Hutcheson denied any violation of the AFL-CIO ethical code. The council vote acknowledged receipt of the letter & deferred action until Hutcheson attended a council meeting for questioning. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 384B-D1]

The council voted Feb. 17 to indorse the Kennedy-Irvin labor-reform bill, but Meany said it would withdraw this support if labor-backed amendments of the Taft-Hartley law were deleted from the bill. The council called Feb. 19 for a federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour and urged Feb. 23 that the Fair Labor Standards Act be amended to lower the 40-hour week & 8-hour day to a 35-hour week & 7-hour day. Meany said Feb. 23 that "we are producing much more with much less people" and that "we must either reduce the work week or shoot some substantial portion of our working population."

The AFL-CIO council, in its first major challenge to Pres. James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters Bro'hood since the Teamsters were cast out of the AFL-CIO as corruptly led, voted Feb. 23 to charter a special local directly affiliated with the AFL-CIO to organize Puerto Rico's truckers, warehousemen & other workers. The Teamsters, who had started an organizing campaign to enroll the island's workers 7 weeks previously, had signed up only 150 truck drivers & warehousemen so far, but P.R. Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín, other P.R. officials & the island press had expressed fear that labor racketeers might dominate the commonwealth's economy unless the AFL-CIO provided an alternative union. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 294A-B2]

The AFL-CIO council agreed Feb. 24 to hold an early mass conference of the unemployed in Washington. The decision was viewed as a victory for AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, who had proposed in a Feb. 6 speech in Lansing, Mich. that the AFL-CIO organize a march of the unemployed on Washington. This proposal led to a clash Feb. 17 between Reuther & Meany, who opposed the "march on Washington" idea. The conference plan apparently satisfied both. Reuther was chosen chairman of a 4-man committee to plan the conference. [See p. 23D1]

Pres. Eisenhower, asked at his press conference Feb. 18 to comment on the "march on Washington" proposal, said he did not think AFL-CIO leaders would leave Puerto Rico's "sunny beaches" to march on "foggy Washington" and could see no "good" from "any such demonstration." Reuther, who had opposed labor meetings in resort areas such as Miami Beach & Puerto Rico, retorted that he went "where meetings are that I am obligated to participate in, just as you [the President] will be going to fashionable Acapulco, Mexico. I have spent no time on the sunny beaches of Puerto Rico, nor have I been with you & your many big business friends on the golf courses, the duck blinds or the quail hunts." [See pp. 60E1, 52D-E1; Vol. XVIII, 317A-B2, 262D3]

The AFL-CIO council urged Feb. 24 that the labor movement be given direct representation on the Federal Reserve Board & on each of the 12 regional Federal Reserve banks.

The council voted unanimously Feb. 17 to consider the application of the 60,000-member International Longshoremen's Association for re-affiliation with the AFL-CIO.

The council Feb. 22 urged all free-world labor unions to join in a drive to end African colonialism.

(John J. McNiff, executive secretary of the N.Y. Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, charged in a statement released in San Juan Feb. 15 that the AFL-CIO had not kept its promise to free Puerto Rican workers in New York & other mainland cities of exploitation by "shakedown unions" & conniving employers.) [See p. 44G1]

(The AFL-CIO Building Trades Department had agreed at its meeting in Miami Beach Jan. 27 to take steps to make its unions end featherbedding & other inefficient requirements that were forcing builders of major industrial projects to switch to non-union labor.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 400E2]

Teamsters. Pres. James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters Bro'hood announced in Miami Beach Feb. 23, after the first session of a winter meeting of the Teamsters' executive board, that the board opposed the enactment of any anti-racketeering labor legislation. "Not a single provision in any bill" before Congress would provide curbs against labor racketeering that "are not presently covered by state & federal laws," he said. [See pp. 27F3-28G1]

Hoffa disclosed after a Feb. 24 session that the board had decided to "spend all the money necessary to organize the workers of Puerto Rico and to hire additional organizers if necessary." He conceded that this decision had been prompted by the AFL-CIO's plan to compete with the Teamsters in Puerto Rico.

Hoffa confirmed Feb. 27 that the Teamsters' P.R. unit, Local 901, had started an employer-financed charitable foundation that could be used to win new Teamsters members. The first employer to sign a contract requiring payments to the "Teamsters Local 901 Foundation" was the Pan-Atlantic Steamship Corp.'s trucking division in Puerto Rico. It called for payments of $2 a month per worker. The foundation was to be administered by one public, 2 union & 2 employer trustees and was to make "religious, charitable & welfare" contributions to "the people of Puerto Rico." Hoffa said it was an extension of a plan Teamsters Vice Pres. Harold Gibbons of St. Louis had negotiated in St. Louis. Teamsters officials said the idea would be used elsewhere if it was found successful.

Hoffa told reporters in Miami Beach Feb. 22 that his union opposed AFL-CIO proposals of a shorter work week

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Mar. 7

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$20,479	*$20,474	*$22,686
Currency circulation	*$31,126	*$31,111	*$30,563
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$29,678	*$29,671	*$29,925
Agricultural loans§	*[a]$580	*$581	*$442
N.Y. bank clearings	$13,471,164,713	$11,218,119,699	$12,923,495,886
England note circulation	*£2,018.783	*£2,006.063	.....
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	21,018,300	16,355,230	10,451,637
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	233.08	231.33	187.23
Bond sales (par value)	$40,036,000	$27,083,000	$24,334,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	88.11	87.95	89.09
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	156,726	152,837	101,415
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]7,198,720	7,208,320	6,841,285
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,055,000	8,175,000	6,790,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]12,972	*13,259	*11,803
Carloadings (cars)	[b]575,583	583,181	551,192
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.42¼	$2.41⅜	$2.64½
Corn (bu.)	$1.49¾	$1.49⅝	$1.52
Cotton (lb.)	$.356	$.357	$.3595
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$41.83	$43.17	$37.67
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.11	$6.14	$6.68
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]119.2	119.1	119.4
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]118	109	107
Failures (Feb. 26)‡	296	310	331

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Feb. 25 [b]Feb. 28 [c]Feb. 21 [d]Mar. 3

and would concentrate on seeking higher pay. He said a shorter week would not be practical until wages were so high that workers would not use the extra free time to find 2d jobs—usually "at cheap wages"—in competition with the unemployed.

Hoffa told reporters in Washington Feb. 18 that the Teamsters had raised their membership to 1,632,000 by enrolling 135,000 new members in 1958 and had signed up more new members since expulsion from the AFL-CIO than had been enrolled by all AFL-CIO unions combined.

Hoffa Jan. 9 had canceled plans for a special Mar. 16-18 Chicago convention to oust the Teamsters' court-appointed monitors. U.S. Judge F. Dickinson Letts had ruled Dec. 11 that the union could not hold a convention without his authorization. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 427E3]

Henry Feinstein, president of the Teamsters' City Employes Union Local 237, yielding Jan. 2 to ultimatums of N.Y. Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr. & Manhattan Borough Pres. Hulan E. Jack, had canceled a drive to organize the city's 24,000 policemen. He was warned that unless he halted the drive, he would be given a departmental trial and probably be ousted from his $8,500-a-year job as superintendent of transportation in Jack's office. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 409E-F2]

Beck Guilty. Dave Beck, 64, ex-president of the Teamsters Bro'hood, was convicted by a federal jury in Tacoma, Wash. Feb. 19 on all 6 counts of 2 tax evasion indictments. U.S. District Judge George H. Boldt Feb. 27 sentenced Beck to 5 years in jail, fined him $60,000 and ordered him to pay $10,961.52 of court costs. Boldt said that Beck, in his "insatiable greed," had "plundered his union, his intimate associates & in some instances his personal friends" and had "diverted to his own benefit monies of those who trusted & believed in him and through whom he rose to great power & wealth."

According to the indictments, Beck had declared taxable income of $212,063 for himself & his wife during 1950-53 and had paid $180,267 in federal income taxes although their actual taxable income was $555,230, on which the tax should have been $327,346. The government charged that the additional money consisted of union funds Beck had diverted. During the trial, the government presented evidence increasing the total of allegedly evaded taxes to $258,636. The defense held that Beck merely had borrowed the money and had repaid $370,000, the repayments starting after he found himself in trouble with the law. Following his conviction, Beck's indebtedness to the government, according to Justice Department figures, totaled $553,911 and included $127,318 as fraud penalty & $96,996 as interest. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 65B-C3, 96F3, 292B2, 376E2, 428C1]

Perjury Trials. U.S. District Judge Richmond B. Keech in Washington Feb. 17 directed a jury to acquit James G. Cross, president of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union, of charges that he had committed perjury before the Select Senate Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. The perjury indictment was based on Cross' denial at a July 16, 1957 committee session that he had been present in a San Francisco hotel room where some of his union foes allegedly were assaulted. Keech ruled that Cross' alleged false denial was not material to the committee's inquiry and that the recall of Cross for questioning about his previous denial could have served no legislative purpose. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 384F-G1]

U.S. District Judge Joseph R. Jackson in Washington Feb. 3 ordered a jury to acquit Clyde C. Crosby, Teamsters Bro'hood chief for Oregon, of charges that he had committed perjury before the Senate committee when he swore in Mar. 1957 that he had not met with Portland gambler James B. Elkins & suspended Oregon Liquor Control Commission official Thomas J. Sheridan in Nov. 1954. Jackson ruled that the government had not proved that Crosby's alleged lie was material to the committee's investigation. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 384E1]

Benjamin Franklin Collins, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Detroit Local 299 (of which international Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa was president), was convicted by a federal jury in New York Jan. 21 of charges that he had committed perjury before a federal grand jury during a 1957 investigation of the local.

Coal Mine Indictments. A federal grand jury in Scranton, Pa. Mar. 3 indicted Dominic J. Alaimo, 49, committee man of United Mine Workers Local 8005 & a "delegate" to the Nov. 1957 "crime conference" in Apalachin, N.Y., on charges of exacting $30,755.21 in pay-offs from the Knox Coal Co. between May 1954 & Jan. 1959. A 2d indictment charged the company, its president, Robert L. Dougherty, & its acting general manager, Louis Fabrizio, with violating the Taft-Hartley law by making the payments. The Justice Department said a "sweetheart contract" had been given the company and that Alaimo had collected his pay-offs on the first & 15th of each month.

Mueller Pay-Offs Charged. A county grand jury in Jersey City, N.J. Mar. 9 indicted Anthony Auriema & George Braverman, respectively president & business agent of Newark Local 262 of the United Bakery, Confectionery, Cannery & Food Service Workers Union of New Jersey*, on charges of collecting $14,500 in bribes from personnel director Joseph Keating of the C. F. Mueller Co. between 1954 & 1957.

Hudson County (N.J.) Prosecutor Lawrence A. Whipple said Mar. 3 that Lawrence A. Larsen, 62, controller of the Mueller firm, had told him the pay-offs came from a "boodle fund" that at times amounted to more than $70,000 but did not appear on the company's books. Whipple disclosed that $14,092 remaining in the "boodle fund" had been seized by county authorities in a safe in Larsen's home. Whipple said the disclosures resulted from leads given by William J. Baker & ex-convict Louis Ferrini, who were in jail in Fairfield, Conn. on burglary charges. Baker had been the Mueller Co.'s attorney for 18 years until he was disbarred in 1957. (The company was operated by the C. F. Mueller Foundation for the benefit of the NYU Law School & several small philanthropic agencies.)

*Affiliate of the United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Workers Union.

Vote Rallies Planned. The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) announced in Washington Mar. 8 that it was scheduling a series of 20 meetings from coast to coast to "give impetus" to labor's "efforts in the state & municipal elections this year and the national & Congressional elections in 1960." COPE director James L. McDevitt said that "undoubtedly a major portion of our accomplishment in the Nov. [1958] elections can be attributed" to a similar but less extensive series of conferences held in 1958. [See p. 63A-B1]

FOREIGN

British Africa

Nyasaland. Clashes between Africans & security forces Mar. 5-8 brought to 39 the number of Africans officially acknowledged to have been killed (41 according to Reuters dispatches) in unrest following the banning Mar. 2 of the African National Congress in Nyasaland. 249 African leaders were said to have been arrested and 136 of them deported to Southern Rhodesia by Mar. 7.

5 Africans were killed & 4 wounded Mar. 5 when security forces fired on an African mob armed with spears near Machinga, northeast of Blantyre. One African was killed & 3 wounded Mar. 6 in Mponela, on Lake Nyasa, when troops fired on 600 Africans armed with primitive weapons. 2 Africans were killed & 6 wounded in a police charge Mar. 7 in Mlanje, Southern Province. Troops supported by armored cars & Southern Rhodesian jets combed the province Mar. 8 in a search for nationalists agitating for a general strike of African tea workers.

A Nyasaland Govt. statement charged Mar. 5 that there was "evidence of a carefully prepared Nyasaland African Congress plan . . . to disrupt government services, destroy communications" & cause "widespread violence directed against property & lives." Nyasaland Gov. Armitage told newsmen in Blantyre Mar. 6 that "all evidence" showed nationalist leaders had been planning the outbreak "for some time." Prime Min. Welensky of the Central African Fed. charged Mar. 7 that the African Natl. Congress had plotted "strikes, riots & . . . assassinations of Europeans & Africans." But Welensky asserted that he would not ask for aid from British

troops stationed in Kenya to end the unrest.

W. Kanyama Chiume, 29, African member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council and an aide of Hastings Banda, exiled African National Congress leader, led a street procession in London Mar. 8 to protest the arrests of Nyasaland African leaders. Chiume denounced as a "fabrication" assertions that Nyasaland Africans had plotted to "massacre" Europeans. [See pp. 66E1, 63D1]

Rhodesia. The Northern Rhodesian Govt. disclosed Mar. 9 that 10 African National Congress members had been arrested after a clash Mar. 4 between officials & an African crowd in Mwinilunga. It was the first such incident to be reported from Northern Rhodesia. [See p. 66A3]

Southern Rhodesian officials confirmed Mar. 5 that Guy Clutton-Brock, British adviser of an Anglican inter-racial agricultural center in Rusape, had been arrested under emergency regulations. Also held was Patrick Matimba, only Southern Rhodesian African wed to a white woman.

Kenya. 34 Africans, including leaders of the Nairobi People's Convention Party, were detained by the Kenya Govt. Mar. 6. Party personnel held: Gen. Secy. Joseph Mathenge, Org. Secy. Elijah Omolo Agar, Womens Secy. Sammy Maina. [See p. 63D2]

Cyprus

Makarios Returns. Archbishop Makarios III returned to Cyprus Mar. 1, ending a 3-year exile imposed by Britain in an effort to halt the Greek Cypriot terrorist campaign for union with Greece.

Makarios, leader of the Greek Cypriot Orthodox Church, was welcomed by British Gov. Sir Hugh Foot & by an estimated 150,000 cheering Greek Cypriots. Makarios told Nicosia crowds that the British-Greek-Turkish agreement for establishment of an independent Cyprus republic had placed "in our hands the responsibility for our future" for "the first time in 3,000 years." Lauding the "numberless heroes" of the Greek Cypriot EOKA* terrorist group & its leader, Col. George T. Grivas, Makarios called for peace between Greek & Turkish Cypriots & for acceptance of the independence accord.

(Fazil Kutchuk, Turkish Cypriot leader, told the Turkish community of Nicosia earlier Mar. 1 that "in effect, partition has been won" by the London accord for a free Cyprus. He warned that Turkish Cypriots, supported by the 650-man Turkish Army garrison envisaged for Cyprus, would "stand united & ready to strike back" against any Greek Cypriot effort to suppress the Turkish minority on Cyprus.)

EOKA Ends Battle. Leaflets issued on Cyprus Mar. 9 by Dighenis (Col. Grivas' nom de guerre) called on Greek Cypriot EOKA terrorists to cease their struggle and give support to Archbishop Makarios in foundation of the Cyprus republic. Grivas said that he was "obliged to order the cessation of the struggle" despite EOKA failure to win enosis (union with Greece). He commanded EOKA members to abide by the British-Greek-Turkish pact for Cyprus independence as preferable to continued "national disruption."

General amnesty measures announced Feb. 27 by Foot granted Grivas & other fugitive EOKA leaders freedom from prosecution provided they accepted British safe-conduct to exile in Greece or Turkey. The amnesty was extended to hundreds of Greek Cypriots awaiting trial & serving jail terms for terrorist offenses. It provided that Grivas & designated EOKA leaders remain abroad until permitted to return by the Cypriot republic. 83 political prisoners, first to be freed under the amnesty, were released Feb. 28 from Nicosia Central Prison.

(Archbishop Makarios told newsmen Mar. 3 that he would call on EOKA members to turn their arms over to British authorities. The weapons would be stored & used to equip armed forces of the Cyprus republic.)

Political Developments. Agreement on establishment of a 10-member transitional committee to plan the transfer of authority from Britain to a Cypriot Govt. was announced Mar. 4 by Gov. Foot, Makarios & Kutchuk. The committee, provided for by the Cyprus independence accord, was to have 3 Turkish & 7 Greek Cypriot members.

The London agreement for settlement of the Cyprus dispute was approved by the Greek Chamber of Deputies Feb. 28 by 174-112. The Turkish Grand Natl. Assembly approved it Mar. 4 by 347-138. [See pp. 59B1-60C1]

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Algeria. Homer Flint Kellems, 65, brother of Connecticut industrialist Vivien Kellems, & Raymond Airele, 19, of Germany, were ambushed & killed by Algerian rebels near Tlemcen Mar. 4 after crossing into western Algeria from Morocco. Kellems, Airele & William Hobbs, 27, of Siloam Springs, Ark., who was wounded but survived the attack, were making educational films on North Africa. French troops trapped & killed 8 Algerians believed responsible for the attack Mar. 8. Kellems was the first American reported killed in Algerian fighting.

French military Hq. in Algiers announced Mar. 9 that 815 Moslem rebels had been killed or captured & 59 French soldiers killed in Algerian fighting Mar. 2-8. [See p. 69E1]

Ahmed ben Bella & 4 other Algerian rebel leaders held by France since 1956 were transferred Mar. 6 from Santé Prison in Paris to Ft. Lideot, on Aix I., near Bordeaux. [See p. 13C2]

The Algerian Provisional Govt. announced Feb. 23 in Tunis that Premier Ferhat Abbas would make visits to Middle Eastern countries & India to seek extended recognition of the rebel regime.

Austria. The conservative People's Party, headed by Chancellor Julius Rabb, and the Socialist Party, led by Vice Chancellor Bruno Pitterman, agreed Mar. 6 to end their 14-year coalition Austrian Govt. Conservatives had accused Socialists of blocking legislation on public housing & tax reforms. A joint Peoples Party-Socialist committee agreed Mar. 9 to dissolve Parliament & set general elections for May. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 222E2, 160D2, 79D1]

Foreign Min. Leopold Figl charged Mar. 4 that Italy systematically had violated the Italo-Austrian agreement guaranteeing local autonomy of German-speaking residents of the Southern Tyrol (Upper Adige). Figl warned that Austria would submit the Tyrol case to international judgment if negotiation failed to solve the dispute.

(The tomb in Trent, Italy of Cesare Battisti, Italian irridentist executed by Austria in 1916, was damaged Mar. 4 by a bomb placed by German autonomists. The Austrian Cultural Inst. in Rome was attacked Mar. 5 by students demonstrating against Tyrol irridentism.) [See p. 69F1]

Belgian Congo. The replacement of Chief Mayor Jean Tordeur of Leopoldville and release from detention of Mayor Gaston Diomi of a Leopoldville African quarter were announced Mar. 9 by Congo Min. van Hemelrijck. [See pp. 67B1, 13D3]

Britain. Admiralty budget requests totalling £371 million ($1.039 billion) were presented to Parliament Mar. 9 by Charles I. Orr-Ewing, Parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty. The requests disclosed that Westinghouse Electric Co. had been granted a contract for construction of the nuclear power plant for H.M.S. Dreadnought, Britain's first nuclear submarine, and that the Dreadnought's crew would be trained in the U.S. [See p. 43D3; Vol. XVIII, 378A3, 339C2, 221A2]

Air Ministry budget requests of £491 million ($1.3748 billion), presented to Parliament Mar. 5 by Air Secy. George R. Ward, outlined plans for large-scale reconnaissance mapping by RAF bomber teams using photographic radar. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 82G3]

Canada. Indian tribal chiefs led by Chief Joseph Logan Sr. deposed an elected council & declared themselves the independent rulers of a 6 Nations† Indian tribal reserve near Brantford, Ont. The chiefs, who proclaimed their Govt. in messages to Prime Min. Diefenbaker, Pres. Eisenhower & Queen Elizabeth, charged that they had been cheated out of tribal lands & asked to meet Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 19 to discuss "treaties between our nations."

Ceylon. Prime Min. Bandaranaike told the N.Y. Times Mar. 7 that democratic regimes could be preserved in Asia if they abandoned the Anglo-U.S. parliamentary system & adopted forms suited to Asian needs. Otherwise, he warned, Asian nations in-

*Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agoniston—National Organization of Cypriot Fighters.

†Mohawks, Senecas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas & Tuscaroras.

creasingly would turn to military dictatorship. [See p. 47D2]

Denmark. A 973 million-kroner ($140 million) annual defense program presented to Parliament Mar. 5 by Defense Min. Paul Hansen envisaged an increase of 125 million kroner ($18 million) in current annual defense spending, although it provided for reducing military conscription terms from 16 months to 14 and for a reduction from 24,000 to 20,000 in Danish military manpower. [See p. 69C3]

France. The Communist Party, which retained its position as the largest single French political party, won back support lost in 1958 Parliamentary elections as it made a strong showing in first-round balloting Mar. 8 for municipal councilors & mayors in 38,000 French communities. Gaullists & Independents suffered heavy losses.‡

Incomplete returns Mar. 9 gave Communists 829,493 & Gaullist UNR candidates 555,068 of the 3,058,663 votes counted. Tabulations Mar. 9 from returns in 13 major cities where proportional representation on a single ballot was retained (1958 Parliamentary vote in parentheses) gave Communists 27.7% (19.5%), Gaullists 20.8% (22.7%), Socialists 12.8% (13%), Independents 17.5% (23%), Catholic Popular Republicans (MRP) 4.7% (4.7%), miscellaneous leftists 3.8% (2.4%), miscellaneous rightists 2.4% (3.8%). [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 418C1, 394B3, 385D1]

French Community. The Congo Republic announced Mar. 8 that a referendum would be held in the northern Congo to determine whether the republic should be split into 2 states due to differences between the Mbochi & Balali tribes. Mbochi supporters of ex-Premier Opengault dominated northern Congo and favored its secession from the republic. [See p. 63F2]

Greece. Max Merten, 46, Nazi gauleiter of Salonika in 1942-44, was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment by an Athens court Mar. 5. He was the last German to be tried in Greece for war crimes. [See Vol. XVII, p. 251G3]

India. Prime Min. Nehru told newsmen Mar. 6 that India had been given American assurances that Baghdad Pact agreements signed by the U.S. the previous day with Pakistan, Turkey & Iran were limited to aiding those countries against Communist aggression. Nehru said that the American assurances conflicted with Pakistani claims that the bilateral defense accords could be invoked "in the event of any aggression from any quarter, including India or Kashmir."

The London Times reported from New Delhi Mar. 4 that Britain's Reuters news agency had been given a virtual monopoly on distribution of foreign news in India by the government's recent withdrawal of telegraph & wireless service from foreign news agencies, including AP, UPI, Agence France Presse & the British-owned Near & Far East News.

Indo-China. Cambodian rebel leader Dap Chhun, sought as an alleged South Viet Nam agent in the Siemreap border area, was found shot to death Mar. 3 near Siemreap. [See p. 70A2]

Pres. Ho Chin Minh of North Viet Nam ended a 10-day visit to Indonesia Mar. 10 after issuing a joint pledge with Pres. Sukarno to work for a ban on nuclear weapons & for Red China's admission to the UN. [See p. 25F3]

Indonesia. The recent nationalization of 270 Dutch-owned enterprises (mostly rubber, tea, coffee & sugar plantations) was announced Mar. 5 by the Economic Stabilization Ministry in Jakarta. [See p. 54A2]

Ireland. Prime Min. Eamon de Valera called on Britain Mar. 8 to apply principles used in settlement of the Cyprus dispute to renew efforts to end the partition of Ireland. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 140G3]

British Prime Min. Macmillan, speaking in Belfast, Northern Ireland, expressed British concern Mar. 6 at the recent Irish release of all but 22 IRA prisoners held in the Curragh detention camp. [See p. 14D3; Vol. XVIII, 402A2]

Italy. The Senate voted by 143-97 Mar. 6 to complete Parliamentary approval of Premier Segni's new Christian Democratic cabinet. [See p. 70A3]

Vittorio Mussolini, the late dictator's son, returned to Italy Mar. 5 after an 11-year exile in Argentina to seek reversal of a 1951 conviction for desertion from the Italian Air Force in July 1943. [See Vol. XVII, p. 427B2]

Japan. Average monthly wages of Japanese workers increased by 3.5% to 21,161 yen ($58.78) during 1958, the Labor Ministry reported Mar. 4. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 340E3]

Korea. The North Korean Govt. refused Mar. 5 to accept the Intl. Com. of the Red Cross in Geneva as the agency for the proposed voluntary repatriation to North Korea of destitute Koreans living in Japan. [See p. 70B3]

Malaya. Siu Mah, a leading Perak State terrorist, was killed Mar. 6 in a clash with Malayan troops. [See p. 70G3]

Poland. Erich Koch, 63, Nazi gauleiter of eastern Poland & adjacent areas of the USSR during World War II, was sentenced to death by a Warsaw court Mar. 9 for taking part in the murder of more than 300,000 Poles & Polish Jews. Justice Edward Bienkiewicz also sentenced Koch to a symbolic one-zloty payment to Hersz Pianko, a Polish Jew whose entire family of 63 persons had been murdered during Koch's regime. Koch had been arrested in the British zone of Germany in 1949 & turned over to Poland in 1950. [See Vol. IV, p. 146F]

Soviet Union. Commercial counselor V. S. Alkhimov of the Soviet Embassy in Washington disclosed Mar. 6 that the USSR had paid E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. $1½ million to settle claims for du Pont's provision of technical data for Soviet synthetic rubber production during World War II. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 401D2]

Dr. Hubert A. Lechevalier, 32, Rutgers U. microbiologist, returned Mar. 5 from 5 months' work in the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Inst. of Microbiology in Moscow under the first formal U.S.-Soviet technical exchange. (3 Soviet medical scientists, Drs. Vladimir S. Rusinov, Sergei V. Anichkov & Vasily V. Zakusov, on a tour of U.S. medical laboratories, told a New York news conference Mar. 7 that U.S.-Soviet exchanges had caused reassessments of Soviet mental disease research, formerly centered on cerebral cortex of the brain, & on U.S. studies, concentrated on subcortical brain structures.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 378D2]

Decrees issued Mar. 9 by the Soviet CP & Govt. authorized the formation of voluntary citizens police "brigades" to help regular police prevent crime, juvenile delinquency & public drunkenness. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 341B3]

Spain. 369 prominent Spanish businessmen & professionals were disclosed Mar. 9 to have been fined a total of nearly 117 million pesetas ($2,786,000) for maintaining unregistered foreign currency deposits in Swiss banks.* Unauthorized foreign assets, including $1,198,715 in dollars, £8,000 ($22,400) & 5,506,213 Swiss francs ($1,266,500), also were confiscated. Officials said the unregistered accounts totalled 300 million pesetas (about $6 million), not the $280 million-$1 billion originally reported to be involved. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 432G1]

Yugoslavia. Pres. Tito returned to Belgrade Mar. 7 from a 37,000-mile tour of the Middle East, Africa & Southeast Asia and warned that Yugoslavia would take action against the Soviet bloc's "warmongering, hostile & irresponsible" attacks on Yugoslavia. Tito, who had attacked Albanian CP leader Enver Hoxha in a speech in Macedonia Mar. 6, told the Belgrade crowd that Yugoslavia would take its complaint to the UN "if this vile campaign does not stop." He denounced Soviet First Deputy Premier Mikoyan for alleging during his U. S. visit that Yugoslavia could be "bought for $100 million." [See p. 71D3]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

Economic Developments. The Cuban Telephone Co. (wholly owned affiliate of Intl. Tel. & Tel.) was put under

‡Communists won 29 of the 90 seats on the Paris Municipal Council. UNR candidates won 23, Independents 19, Socialists 9. Communists & Socialists won 69% (35% & 34%, respectively) in Marseilles, a traditional leftist stronghold. Independents polled 17% & Gaullists 8.2% of the Marseilles vote.

*Heaviest fines levied were $520,000 against Madrid coal merchant Carlos Sobrino Alvarez, $170,000 against Ricardo Gorina Oliver of Barcelona, $100,000 against Anselmo Bangel Lopez Martin, $70,000 against Antonio Sabates Vila & $60,000 against Constantino Villar Soria, all of Madrid.

government management Mar. 4 on orders of the Council of Ministers. Communications Min. Enrique Oltuski appointed Rigoberto Lastres the same day as government "interventor" to manage the company. The council simultaneously ordered phone rates to be lowered to pre-Mar. 13, 1957 levels, effective Apr. 1.

National Bank Pres. Felipe Pazos reported Feb. 11 that national reserves had sunk to 110,710,947 pesos (valued at 1 to a U.S. dollar), 60 million below the legal minimum. Pazos said that in 7 years the Batista regime had reduced the nation's assets by 424 million pesos. Import curbs were imposed Feb. 11 on electrical appliances, automobiles, jewelry, furniture, certain foodstuffs & alcoholic beverages in an effort to protect reserves and improve the trade balance.

A new law authorizing the confiscation of property of Batista collaborators was approved Feb. 28 by Pres. Manuel Urrutia Lleo. It provided for the confiscation of all property of Batista, ex-Vice Pres. Rafael Guaz Inclan (who was allowed to leave for exile Mar. 10, as was ex-Amb.-to-U.S. Miguel Angel Campa & ex-Commerce Min. Paul Menocal), all cabinet ministers appointed since Mar. 10, 1952, armed forces officers who participated in Batista's coup against Carlos Prio Socarras, senators & representatives of all parties who served from 1954 to 1958, all those who sought office, all provincial governors & mayors during the Batista regime. This list was expanded Mar. 7 to include the 100-man advisory council appointed by Batista in Mar. 1952, all Supreme Court, Superior Electoral Council and Tribunal of Accounts members, the presidents of the National Bank of Cuba and the Agricultural & Industrial Bank of Cuba, and the Secy. Gen. of the Confed. of Cuban Workers.

On Cuban Govt. request, New York & Florida banks agreed not to exchange pesos for dollars, it was reported in New York Feb. 19. This agreement was reached to prevent exiled Cubans & ousted U.S. gamblers from exchanging an estimated 50-70 million pesos with which they fled Cuba just before Batista's fall.

Trials. A Santiago de Cuba revolutionary tribunal's acquittal Mar. 2 of 43 of 45 AF men accused of bombing & strafing Cuban towns in the last days of the revolt was reversed Mar. 7 by a Supreme Military Tribunal. The 2d trial was ordered by Premier Fidel Castro Mar. 6, who said vested interests inspired the acquittal. Castro said revolutionary justice was based not on "legal" precepts but on the people's "moral" convictions. The 2d tribunal sentenced 19 pilots to 30 years at hard labor, 10 gunners to 20 years & 14 mechanics to 2 years. It upheld the acquittal of the remaining 2 men.

Lt. Col. Ricardo Luis Grao, one of Cuba's 3 top war criminals, was condemned to death Feb. 23 in Havana.

The death by firing squad of 11 war criminals Mar. 10 in Havana brought the unofficial total of executions to 427. [See p. 55D3]

OBITUARIES

George Edward Bowdoin, 61, pres. U.S. Hoffman Machinery Corp. 1952-54; Mar. 4 in New York.

Dr. Cornelia Chase Brant, 95, physician, ex-dean N.Y. Medical College; Mar. 9 in Bronxville, N.Y.

Augustine Courtauld, 54, British Arctic explorer & meteorologist who surveyed Greenland icecap (where he was marooned alone for 5 mos.) in 1930-31; Mar. 3 in London.

William Denman, 86, chief judge 9th U.S. Court of Appeals 1948-57; Mar. 9 in San Francisco (suicide by pistol reportedly because he was despondent since the death of his wife Feb. 8). (His dissenting opinions preventing the deportation of Harry Bridges and demanding a review of rapist Caryl Chessman's trial transcript were upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.)

William Boore Forsythe, 61, pres. Pepsi-Cola International (Pepsi-Cola Co. subsidiary) 1954-57; Mar. 8 in Toronto.

Richard Abernathy Gamble, 73, U.S. Rep. (N.Y.) 1937-56, ex-ranking Republican of House Banking Com.; Mar. 3 in Port Deposit, Md.

Arthur B. Goetze, 57, pres. Western Electric Co. since 1956, electrical engineer; Mar. 9 in New York of heart attack.

Gon San Mue, 61, U.S. federal narcotics agent (1924-51) credited with breaking up narcotics rings on East & West Coasts; Mar. 6 in New York.

Joseph Finch Guffey, 88, U.S. Senator (D., Pa.) 1934-46, staunch New Dealer; Mar. 6 in Washington of heart ailment.

Robert M. Hanes, 68, pres. Amer. Bankers Assn. 1940, head of Marshall Plan mission to West Germany 1950; Mar. 10 in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Ichiro Hatoyama, 76, Japanese premier 1954-56; Mar. 7 in Tokyo. (Purged by Gen. MacArthur after World War II for supporting Japanese imperialism, he founded post war Liberal Party, later helped found Democratic Party in 1953.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 431E2]

Bobby James, 20, Southern Methodist U. basketball star, member All-Southwest Conference team; Mar. 8 in Ruston, La. of suffocation in fire in his parents' home.

Wilmer M. Jacoby, 76, pblshr. Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph in 1930s, a leader in rebuilding Pittsburgh after 1907 flood, co-founder Pittsburgh Symphony orchestra; Mar. 6 in Pittsburgh.

Yrjoe Kilpinin, 67, Finnish composer; Mar. 2 in Helsinki.

Henry C. Knight, 69, thoroughbred horse breeder (Greyhound, Nail, Yankee Maid); Mar. 7 in Lexington, Ky. of stroke.

Mother Mary Maurice (Tobin), 53, mother general of Catholic Sisters of Mercy (nursing & teaching order) since 1953, exec. chrmn. National Conf. of Major Religious Superiors; Mar. 4 in Baltimore.

Thomas Cornelius Murray, 86, Irish playwright (Maurice Harte, Autumn Fire); Mar. 7 in Dublin.

Fred Andrew Stone, 85, actor (films Alice Adams, The Westerner; N.Y. plays Wizard of Oz, Chin-Chin, You Can't Take it With You); Mar. 6 in Hollywood.

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Crashes. All 18 passengers & 5 crewmen aboard a Brazilian AF Catalina Flying boat were killed when it crashed Mar. 10 in the Amazon jungle in Pará State, Brazil.

14 persons aboard a TACA Intl. Air Line Viscount turbo-prop plane were killed when the aircraft crashed Mar. 5 immediately after taking off from Managua, Nicaragua. There were 4 survivors. [See p. 40F2]

Heavy snows caused 46 deaths due to over-exertion, traffic accidents & fire in Iowa (where at least 15 died), Indiana, Michigan, Illinois & Pennsylvania by Mar. 7. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 412G2]

Fire destroyed the dormitory of the Arkansas Negro Boys Industrial (reform) School near Little Rock Mar. 5 and killed 21 boys. 47 others fled after kicking out screened windows of the locked building. [See p. 40A3]

Methyl alcohol stolen from an abandoned railway tank car in Monterrey, Mex. and drunk by at least 60 persons had killed 20 by Mar. 7 and caused 40 to be hospitalized.

Freight train rammed into a standing passenger train near Xometla, Mex. Mar. 5 and killed 11 persons. At least 70 were injured.

French Line & the French Govt. were both liable in the 1947 Texas City explosion in which more than 500 people were killed, U.S. District Judge Ben C. Connally ruled Mar. 9 in Houston, Tex. He said adequate precautions had not been taken aboard the French Line's S.S. Grandcamp, which blew up in the harbor while ammonium nitrate was being loaded. The U.S. Govt., under a 1956 Congressional Act, had paid $16½ million in claims but later filed a $70 million claim against France. [See Vol. VII, p. 204L]

Roland Soper, 28, unemployed & apparently depressed because of recent head injuries in an auto accident & his wife's planned divorce action, committed suicide Mar. 4 or 5 near Lancaster, O. after first killing her & her 5 children by a previous marriage. Mrs. Viola Soper, 29, & her eldest daughter, Laura, 11, were discovered Mar. 7. They had been beaten & strangled. Soper & the other 4 children, aged 6-10, were found in the family car dead of carbon monoxide poisoning.

DIVORCED

Doris Dowling, 34, actress, from United Artists Corp. vice pres. Robert F. Blumofe, 49; Mar. 9 in Santa Monica, Calif. [See Vol. XVI, p. 148F3]

Otto Preminger, 51, movie producer, by Mary Gardner Preminger, 40; Mar. 10 in Hollywood. [See Vol. XVII, p. 216F3]

Brenda Lewis (Birdie Solomon), 38, Metropolitan Opera soprano, from conductor Simon Asen, 48; Mar. 2 in Sunbury, Pa.